

4th Headquarters, 2nd Army Troops, Serves As Seeing Eye For Special Troop Units Here

In the past when a soldier with a patch over one eye, or in the background and the Park in Columbus, a passerby might have been head to remark the Park is free of the blind.

The "seeing eye" ambulances. Under the Second Army, for instance, can be found Divisions and Corps that have their own "seeing eye" units. These are under the command of the "deux". So what about the "deux"? For all general purposes when the "2" is noted, the left-hand shoulder it indicates that he is assigned to the "deux". The "deux" has a unique function to perform once they are trained and up to a theater of operation. Hence, to the 2d G.I. does that claim to be up to the mark. Millions of men in the Army and others to follow the "deux".

"Know your Second Army, Special Troops..."

BY NEIL R. MAXEY, MAJ, QMC

Fourth Headquarters, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Ernest E. Tabscott, acts as the "seeing eye" over all Special Troops units in Fort Benning. Through this administrative office pass all orders and directives issued by authority of Second Army Commander, Lieutenant General Lloyd Freedman. After routine classification and following through on all documents, message center absorbs and forwards all material via channels at its disposal to the network of Special Troop organizations on the Post.

Before activation of 4th Headquarters, Second Army commands were scattered over Fort Benning with no local or supervising headquarters. The Army Service Forces, recognizing the need for a government body, organized and set up 4th Headquarters Special Troops, 2d Army July 1, 1942, for the primary purpose of supervising the training of 2d Army units at this station. The 2d of October organization called for six officers and 20 enlisted men; all, with the exception of the commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Frank E. Sharpless, were drawn from Second Battalion, 53rd Quartermaster Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel John E. Sutcliffe was serving commanding officer until the arrival of Lt. Col. Sharpless. Major Neil R. Maxey, then detachment commander and battalion adjutant in the 53d, was transferred to 4th Headquarters as adjutant in which capacity he has served to present.

COMMAND SHIFTS

Now, after 25 months, the command has passed from Colonel Sutcliffe to Colonel George E. Jacobs, Colonel Ernest A. Rudelius, Lieutenant Colonel Walter H. Frick, and to the present commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Ernest E. Tabscott. Major Neil R. Maxey, then detachment commander and battalion adjutant in the 53d, was transferred to 4th Headquarters as adjutant in which capacity he has served to present.

Organizations attached in the past to 4th Headquarters have been varied in scope and duty: anti-aircraft, tank destroyer, tank battalions, antiaircraft, ordnance, quartermaster and medical battalions. Training supervision has governed such units as ordnance heavy maintenance (FA), ordnance heavy and medium automation, ordnance, ordnance evacuation and depot companies; and quartermaster companies, such as, gas supply, refrigeration, depot, truck, bakery, and railroad companies. Other specialty groups like ar-

Find Help For Itch Of Simple Skin Rashers

When to get a patch of simple skin rashes and smart, get quick relief with Mexana, the soothing, medicated poultice. Mexana is a special ointment for cuts, under irritated skin and enjoy cooling, soothing relief. Big supply costs little. Get Mexana.

BIG SQUARE

Dance

AND

JAMBOREE

•

8 TO 11:30 P. M.

•

IDLE HOUR

•

PARK

•

FRIDAY

AUGUST 18

•

Music Furnished by

"POP" GOLDEN

AND HIS BAND

"I Want Your Picture, Darling"



Yes, Soldier, whether She be your Mom, Sister, or beloved Mary back home, there is nothing that will be dearer to her heart and bring you nearer to her now than your portrait.

Kodak Finishing and Enlarging

COLUMBUS STUDIOS
112½ BROADWAY
COLUMBUS, GA.



LT. COL. TABSCOTT, commanding officer of 4th Headquarters, 2d Army, stationed at Ft. Benning, inspecting troops of his command at 4th Inf. drill field. In this picture he is inspecting the 168th Sig. Photo Co. (168th Sig. Photo Co. Photo.)

Colonel Reeder Awarded DSC

Colonel Reeder Awarded DSC

Colonel Russell P. Reeder, commander of an infantry regiment who has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for outstanding leadership in combat against the enemy positions in France, the day after the Allies launched the invasion, took the battalion commanders and staff officers course at The Infantry School just to the rear of Service Club number three, and he is back to the WAC Detachments of Harmony Church and the Main Post at a gala party for ladies and lassies alike.

From 8:30 until sandman gives call, the music of the Panther Band, orchestra, halting from the Student Training Regiment, will be in the musical spotlight. Specialty events have been planned to keep the gathering in a hilarious mood throughout the evening.

Highlights of the entertainment will be a special Virginia Reel contest that should bring many a hearty laugh, as well as the pinacle of fun to audience and participants as well.

"And never fear", Lt. Geyer, Special Service officer of the 4th, assured, "there will be plenty to eat and drink for all. Beverages and pretzels, sandwiches and coffee, music and dancing...what more can you ask..."

M-Sgt. Buchanan is assisting with arrangements.

Several months ago "Reposo" was picked by the University of Missouri School of Journalism as the best mimeographed Army publication. At that time, Cpl. Schultz had four other enlisted men as assistants. Now he has to do all the work himself.

Since his captain, Philip H. Hause, was transferred to another camp, the humorous, original cartoon that the "Reposo" once ran weekly are missing from its pages.

However, the paper uses humorous cartoons credited to other papers.

"I'm not an artist, so I have to trace them onto the stencil with a pen and credit them to the paper from which they are taken," Cpl. Schultz explained. Beginning with this week's regular issue, "Reposo" will run four pages of news on enlisted men assigned to the four units who are serving in the Army.

The paper is issued weekly. The same date comes located at Moultrie, Albany, Bainbridge and Valdosta, all in south Georgia.

"HAVE ONE ON ME" SAYS CONDUCTOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ALNS) Every week a conductor on a Washington street car contributes a sum of money to pay fares for service men. He can provide 60 free rides for his contribution, which is appreciated by men in uniform. In some places, notably Detroit, Mich., men in uniform have been given free rides on street cars and busses since the war started.

fire. And believe you me they did. It was fierce. But we managed to hang on."

Azini was another D-Day hero. For the sergeant had to stand on his feet, was cut out for S. Stanton, and he left the battlefront on May 5, 1944, arriving at Newport News, Virginia a short time later. He was first sent to Ft. Riley, Kansas, and on August 5th came to the 5th Infantry.

"Plans for after the war? Brother, I'm going to a lake in Northern Minnesota and just fish and forget about the war. That's what I want to do most, forget about the war—after we win it!"

Stanton was hit by shrapnel at Chuimui Pass, and was awarded the Purple Heart for severe wounds in both legs. He came up the front again, Naples, Venafro, San Pietro and a place called Cisterna. It was at Cisterna that the whole Ranger outfit was ambushed by the German. Stanton was in the thick of the fight.

"I'm the sole survivor of Co. E, 3d Ranger. After the fight, I went two days behind the German lines, but I made it back."

He stopped talking about Cisterna. It was nothing to remember. You could see that the German didn't want to think about Cisterna.

"Anzio was the toughest proposition of all," recalled Stanton, "the Jerrys could cover every inch of that beachhead with shell-

Chicago Invites G. I. Visitors

When you're heading for Chicago on furlough or official business, remember there's always a free bed waiting for you at the Chicago Service Men's Centers. There's no need for any more women in the city to have "hotel problems" in Chicago as 1,900 are available every night. In addition, daytime cot service has been inaugurated for travel-weary men.

Here are the bed-time rules at the Centers. Reservations can be made after ten in the evening for 210 beds at Center 1 at 176 W. Washington street. Go to the Travelers Aid desk on the first floor at Center 2, 430 S. Michigan avenue to secure one of their 1,136 beds. Reservations can be made as early as 3 p.m. in the afternoon on weekdays and Sunday, and at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. There are 300 beds at Center 3, 50 East 49th street. Make your reservation upon arrival.

At 2 a.m. curfew is in effect at all Centers. If you haven't had a good night's sleep, make reservations for that time, your bed is given to a waiting buddy.

Sleepy-time gals in uniform will find attractive quarters especially decorated for their comfort and enjoyment on the fifth floor at Center 2. Accommodations include 210 beds, a wash-and-laundry, dressing facilities, and a restful lounge with writing table, radio and late magazines.

Cool off with a shower if you're train-weary and tired. Shave, shave those GI boggans, or have your new stripe sewed on free of charge.

Relax, refresh and revitalise at Chicago Service Men's Centers, where everything is free to service men and women.

OPA Rules On Furlough Gas

A new policy on granting gasoline rations to members of the armed services on leave or furlough has been announced by Lt. Col. John C. Price, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration.

A member of the armed services on leave or furlough for a period of three days or more will be entitled to one gallon of gasoline for each day of his leave, or a total of 10 gallons on 30 gallons.

The new rule replaces one granting a flat five gallons to every member of the armed services on leave, furlough or pass, regardless of the length of the leave.

It has become evident that the oil policy, which resulted in giving much more gasoline to the civilian population than to the armed forces who got many short leaves than to one who received one long one, was unfair to the man serving out of the country and returning after a long absence. To correct this, the amount of the ration to the length of the leave or furlough was worked out by OPA in conjunction with representatives of the Army and Navy.

During the early stages of the invasion of Normandy, the POW staff put out extra editions on four successive days to keep the men informed up to the minute on the latest news.

POW PRIZE

Several months ago "Reposo" was picked by the University of Missouri School of Journalism as the best mimeographed Army publication.

At that time, Cpl. Schultz had four other enlisted men as assistants. Now he has to do all the work himself.

Since his captain, Philip Hause, was transferred to another camp, the humorous, original cartoon that the "Reposo" once ran weekly are missing from its pages.

"I'm not an artist, so I have to trace them onto the stencil with a pen and credit them to the paper from which they are taken," Cpl. Schultz explained. Beginning with this week's regular issue, "Reposo" will run four pages of news on enlisted men assigned to the four units who are serving in the Army.

The paper is issued weekly. The same date comes located at Moultrie, Albany, Bainbridge and Valdosta, all in south Georgia.

MARINES CAN NOW GET OUT FOR AGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ALNS) Eligible Marines over the age of 35 years may now be discharged from service if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in the continental limits of the United States and if they are to go into jobs as important to the war effort as the military duties they are presently engaged in.

Marines will be given a discharge if they are serving in

THE BAYONET

The Bayonet is published by the Ledger-Advertiser Company in the interest of the armed forces and is dedicated to all units that make up Greater Fort Benning.

Editorial and statements reflected in the news columns or editorials represent the views of the writer and editor. The views are to be considered those of the Army of the United States.

Advertisements in this publication do not constitute

The Bayonet (By Mail Only) 1 Year \$2; 6 Mo with \$1.25; 3 Months 75c—Payable in Advance.

Telephone 2831

Columbus, Ga.

"The Germans have been brought up to be nasty to people. We've been brought up to be gentlemen, and that's been a handicap to us in fighting this war. We've got to learn to give up being gentlemen for the duration."

RAF Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham

Don't Say Your Mouthful—Swallow It!

War information has always been vital. Now that the second front has been opened, a single loose word could cost us a regiment, a division, even a battle.

There are spies in America. Darned good spies. Much too good to be recognized as they sit at the adjoining cocktail table or read their newspapers next to us on the bus. They're here for one purpose: to pick up tiny bits of information about a ship that is being loaded, or about a paratrooper whose training has been speeded up. Everyone has information like that, and some people are carelessly spilling it. Once split within earshot of an enemy, it goes direct to German Intelligence, and there an expert jigsaw puzzle is done. Somewhere a submarine is dispatched to meet a ship. Somewhere planes are shifted to prepare for an attack. Somewhere a Luftwaffe officer receives the tip-off that he can expect to see more of a certain type of fighter plane in the days to come.

Pass along, to everyone you can reach, the need for silence. Many lives depend on it—including yours!

Let's Finish It Once And For All This Time

Out of disastrous defeat in 1870 France rose stronger than before, winner of the next war. Out of heroic victory in 1918 she fell, two decades later, soft, discontented, divided—an easy prey to the nation she had just defeated.

Our own victory in 1918 proved none too healthy. We too went soft. We are still suffering a hangover from this last success—a poor start with which to face another victory.

Even now Goebels is bolstering Nazi morale with the cry that, while Germany may lose the war, she will grow stronger through defeat and be sure to win the peace over nations that are coasting on their victory.

But it is not victory that weakens nations. It is incomplete victory—a semi-victory which tricks us into thinking that, because we have won against forces threatening from without, we have also won against the forces threatening from within.

And it is not defeat which strengthens and unites a nation. It is the sense of a desperate common need—a long untravelled road ahead—and we know we cannot go this distance unless we pull together.

This time let's make up for past mistakes. We can fight together to COMPLETE our victory, determined to work out our common need. We can give the laugh to Goebels and rise from victory stronger than if we had been yielded by defeat.

There's the fight to build up homes—not just the new houses we will need after the war, but families in them who are different—who care enough to check and turn back our galloping divorce and delinquency rates.

There's the fight to build up industry—not just to give us all the automobiles and refrigerators we want, but to mass-produce the character to pull together and arrest the trend towards class conflict that may end in civil strife.

Only victory in areas like these at home can complete our victory abroad. There is a long way still to go. But that is just the spur we need to call out everything we have and keep us in the forefront of the fight.

No Farewell Said, No Promise Made

Before he left, I managed to come home. To say goodbye, not thinking when or how. The words to say. We never were alone. There seemed full time for each good wish and vow.

To be exchanged between us then, until As lovers find their night has gone, dismayed. We reached our end of time, avoiding still. The scene, no farewell said, no promise made. We suffered then for lack of words, the tide. Of thoughts unsaid, till suddenly we took A ball and two old gloves and went outside. To throw in silence, trying hard to look. As if this last goodbye were not the last. Not any future ever married the past.

Sgt. Harold Applebaum
1st Co. E.R.P.C.
Camp Butler, N. C.

House Hunting Is No Fun For G. I. Josie

Far from deriding the Army's intense desire to keep G. I. Joe's wife at home—where she belongs ostensibly—G. I. Josie has seen America from the ground up and knows its people thoroughly.

Carloads, busloads, and trainloads of eager but thoroughly scarred room hunting veterans, always predict the arrival of a new division to a weary and tired Army town, thus warning its inhabitants of new onslaughts to their dignity, peace, and solitude of home.

G. I. Josie, not to be daunted by other conivers, rushes the rounds of all the rental agencies—only to be turned away—rushed toward the roadside cabins—only to be turned away to the billeting offices—only to be turned away to the definite promise of help if a vacancy ever occurs. . . .

Suffering from the usual beaten-but-not-discouraged malady which often affects Josie upon arriving in a new town, she sets out to coddle any

of us just living for the war to end. But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

WHY NOT URGE YOUR GIRL-FRIENDS TO JOIN THE WAACS, TOO—AND HELP IN THE GRAND WORK YOU'RE DOING? THE ARMY NEEDS MANY FOR SPECIALIZED JOBS TO WORK SHOULD-ER TO SHOULDER WITH THE MEN— ALL 'GOOD SOLDIERS'!



This Khaki'd World By PVT. G.I. GRIP...

Intriguing ad ran for several days last week in Daily Bulletin: "Wanted—Officer desires small doghouse—(for a dog)."

Friend received word from a Marine who helped clean up Saipan. Says that now they have nothing much to do for a few days so they're teaching natives English. As a sample, he tells of a colonel handing one of the natives a cigaret and the native, to show his newly-acquired linguistic ability, says "Sank you, you old buzzard."

And same friend got a letter from a WAC formerly stationed at Post Headquarters, now in Australia. She says that if we think standing in line here is tough, we ought to see the lines in Australia. "Now I know why they call it a standing Army," she says. Well, it may be old, but it's clean, anyway.

Very hurting soldier is Pfc. Harold Bechtel down at Lawton Field. Seems he was assigned to KP and went up to the infirmary "whereupon he was told 'Report to the hospital AFTER this week's KP.'"

Latest copy of "The Shield," 5th Regt. newsrag, carries heading "Brow Still Eludes Tracy" over long storm of the ramifications of the Dick Tracy comic strip. Wonder if soldier voting law allows such news these days? Seems to prohibit just about everything else.

Lois of red faces over the "Rodeo" fiasco last week. Appears that some Section 8 here got a brain storm and promised to bring a non-existent show to the post. When powers checked up on.

Some men thirst after knowledge, some after fame, some after love, some after money.

Our dumb chum, Rear Rank Rudy, tells us that he thirsts after salted peanuts.

The cute young thing entered the doctor's office with a worried look on her face. "Doctor," she said, "I need an operation, I think."

"Major?" asked the doctor. "No," she said, "Corporal."

I wish I were a kangaroo. Despite his funny stances, Then I'd have a place for all the junk.

Myrtle: "I said some very foolish things to that soldier last night."

Rae: "Yes?"

Myrtle: "That was one of them."

I wish I were a kangaroo.

Despite his funny stances,

Then I'd have a place for all the junk.

My girl friend brings to dances.

Vision of a Modern Girl—

Her lips are kissproof, her skin waterproof, and her breath—86 proof.

Many a wealthy civilian gives a

girl a wonderful present. And

many a G. I. Romeo gives a girl a wonderful past.

Love starts when she sinks

in your arms—and ends with

her arms in the sink.

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Quentin Reynolds

Some of us are just living for the war to end.

But it will never really end till we stop scrapping among ourselves and live in peace can start.

—Qu

Basic Radio Code Kits Available In Libraries

Basic radio code kits designed to help interested soldiers develop a speed up to 20 words a minute at receiving. International Morse Code have been placed in five post libraries and the reconditioning service at the Regional Hospital, Capt. John W. Inzer, chief of the Morale Services Branch at Post Headquarters, announced today.

Each kit contains enough material to teach 25 students and a minimum of personal instruction is required for the course, Capt. Inzer said.

In addition to the libraries at which the kits now are available are: No. 1 on the Main Post, No. 2 in Sand Hill, No. 3 in Harmony Church, No. 4 in Reception Center, and No. 7 in the Alabama Center. Soldiers interested in taking the course should contact the nearest librarian for information on the formation of classes, Capt. Inzer said.

"The basis of the course is a series of 22 phonograph records which are carefully graded to present code instruction in easy, gradual steps," Capt. Inzer added. "Each record contains complete and detailed instructions for its use."

The captain said the most competent instructor in the class should take charge of the class, using the code book as a manual. It is necessary for the instructor to be familiar with either the code or radio work, he added.

827th QM Unit Redesignated

Monday night was far from blue in the dayroom of the 827th Quartermaster Depot Company, Special Troops, Second Army, for a division had occurred. Twenty-four hours ago a red and white sign had been put up in the orderly room proclaiming: 827 Quartermaster Railhead Company. But that was yesterday. This was Monday; the Railhead had been changed to a depot, and that was the day for celebration. At least in the opinion of First Sergeant Frank Van Fleet who was responsible for the entertainment, and acted as master of ceremonies.

"Being an impromptu show," Sgt. Van Fleet explained, "we had a little difficulty. Our piano was sent to the hospital on Saturday, and Pfc. Charles Pearo hadn't been playing his trumpet much of late, and S-Sgt. Joseph Szabo had a comedy routine that someone was brilliant. But the food and refreshments were good," he beamed in a grand finale.

However, from the commanding officer, Capt. James L. Beaton, special service officer, Lt. James N. Franklin, to the mere buck private, all opined that the Quartermaster Depot Company is destined for great accomplish-

Officials Warn Dog Owners To Observe Regulation 122

Pointing out that a large number of dogs owned by post personnel are being allowed to run at large about the reservation, post authorities issued the stern warning that such canines will be impounded and that impounded dogs not having proper registration will be subject to immediate disposition.

Paragraph 122 of Garrison Regulations provides that written application for authority to keep dogs on the reservation will be made in each case to Post Headquarters, such application to include a description of the animal. Dogs will not be permitted to run at large off the premises of the owner and will not be allowed to become a nuisance to other members of the garrison.

Owners failing to comply with this regulation will have their authority to keep dogs on the post revoked, post officials said.

In the world today we know more about what's good for us than ever before. But you would hardly guess it.



MEET YOUR BUDDIES
at the

Eagle Army Store

Headquarters For

**OFFICERS AND
ENLISTED MEN**

Uniforms and Military Supplies

1018 BROADWAY

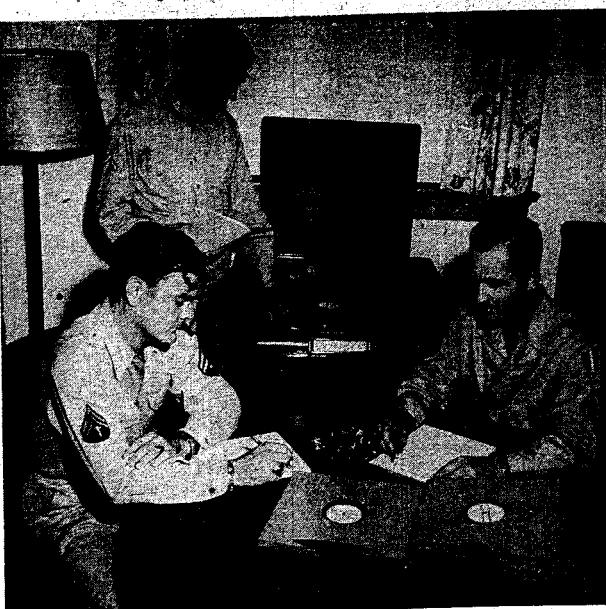


**RIVER STEAMER
EXCURSION**
TUESDAY—THURSDAY
SATURDAY

Charter Parties Capacity 700 Passengers

West on 9th St. to River

\$1.00 9:00 p.m. Ft. Benning Time. \$1.00



8,600 Attend Mill Rallies

Total attendance at the first series of industrial production simulation rallies in five cities in Alabama was 8,600, it was reported last week by Lt. Richard E. Tukey, post public relations officer.

All together, five rallies will be conducted in each of the five towns, so that it is expected that more than 40,000 will attend all of the meetings.

The rallies were arranged to stimulate employment and to cut down on absenteeism at the cotton mill plants in the five towns. Films illustrating the importance of cotton goods in the war are shown, and a band and speakers are taken from Fort Benning. Bands used in the first five rallies were the 222d Army band and the 71st Infantry Division band and later this week the 221st Army Band will play for meets.

Medical officers found he had received a severe wound on the 12th day of May and one severe wound of the leg on the 13th of May. Both were of serious nature, and at least three other wounds on various parts of his body were also found upon examination.

Lieutenant Noon took the office of commandant at the school in December 1942.

He originally came to the school from the 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion, March Field, Cal.

FIRST INDUCTION IS KILLED IN BATTLE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ALNS) Lt. James B. Manning, who was the first man induced into the Army under the selective service law for the present war, and who was killed in action in Italy, was his wife, Lt. Daisi, Manning, is an Army nurse at Camp Blanding, Fla. Manning was induced in October, 1940.

Some people who say they have "back slid" never slid forward.

Levy-Morton Co.

Repairs to Electrical
Apparatus, Bed
Lamps

REPAIRS — DIAL 3-6391
1028-13TH STREET

THESE INFANTRY SCHOOL ACADEMICS are taking the Code Aptitude Test at Garrison Library as the first step in studying International Morse Code from the library's new radio code kit. PFC Aquilla Chapman (standing), of Headquarters, adjusts the phonograph while Cpl. Jack W. Riley (left) of C Company, and Robert M. Smith of Company D, listen to the recorded instructions before filling in the answers on their code practice sheet. (Official U. S. Army Photo by Stroheim, 163d Signal Photo Co.)

2d Army Sarge Knows What It Means To Keep 'Em Rolling

And T-Sgt. Tucker, 443rd QM, does just that.

In the Harmony Church area, tucked into a miniature bowl-shaped town, the church was filled with a crowd of people, mostly women, who had come to see the 2d Army Sarge know what it means to keep "em rolling.

Major Shaw enlisted in the Army in 1921 and served with the 5th, 7th and 10th Cavalry Regiments. From 1932 to 1940 he was a sergeant instructor in the Oregon National Guard, Portland, during which period he came to The Infantry School and attended the Sergeant Instructor course.

He returned to the states in August 1943 and attended the Sergeant Instructor course at The Infantry School. Since that time he has been on duty in the General Section of The Infantry School.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

Major Montgomery was graduated from John Marshall High School in Minneapolis, and received a degree of B. S. from the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned in August 1941 as a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and had completed his course in units stationed under the command of the school.

the SPORTS BLOTTER

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17TH

Baseball—Infantry School League

Academic Regt. vs. Prcht. School at Gowdy (7:30)

Baseball—1st Division League

5th Infantry vs. 14th Infantry at Tiger (6:15)

Softball—Post League

1st STR at Prcht. School (8:45)

3rd Infantry at Academic Regt. (6:45)

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18TH

Baseball—Infantry School League

3rd Infantry vs. Academic Regt. at Gowdy (7:30)

Baseball—1st Division League

2nd Infantry vs. 55th Infantry at Tiger (6:15)

Softball—ASF League

Supply Detachment at Induction Station (6:45)

B. and C. School at Medical Detach. (6:45)

Volleyball—ASF League

Medical Detach at Supply Detachment (6:45)

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19TH

Baseball—Columbus Sr. League

Supply Detachment vs. 309th T. D. at Gowdy (7:30)

Baseball—1st Division League

1st STR at Columbus at Golden Park (Columbus)

Baseball—1st Division League

14th Infantry vs. 65th Infantry at Tiger (1:30)

Softball—Second Army League

60 SRI vs. 153 Medics at Quail Field (1:00)

827 Depot vs. 44th RHD at Blue Polo Field (1:00)

412 Depots vs. 188 Photo at Blue Polo Field (2:30)

433 HAM vs. 153 Medics at Quail Field (2:30)

335 HAM vs. 385 HAM at Pine Grove PX Field (2:30)

224 HAM vs. 920 HAM at Pine Grove PX Field (2:30)

3497 Truck vs. 3535 Truck at Edwards Field (1:00)

SUNDAY, AUGUST 20TH

Baseball—Infantry School League

Prcht. School vs. 3rd Infantry at Gowdy (1:30)

4th Infantry vs. 1st STR at Todd (2:00)

Academic Regt. vs. 5th Infantry at Gowdy (7:30)

Baseball—Columbus Sr. League

Supply Detachment vs. Bibb Mfg. Co. at Gowdy (3:30)

Baseball—1st Division League

3711 Medics vs. 14th Infantry at Tiger (6:15)

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21ST

Baseball—Infantry School League

Academic Regt. vs. Prcht. School at Gowdy (7:30)

Baseball—1st Division League

3711 Medics vs. 14th Infantry at Tiger (6:15)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22ND

Baseball—1st Division League

Special Troops vs. 5th Infantry

Baseball—Service League

Co. 1 vs. 3rd STR at Stroup (6:30)

1st STR vs. Reception Center at Gowdy (7:30)

Softball—Post League

Parachute School at Acad. Regt.

1st STR at 3rd Infantry (6:45)

Softball—ASF League

B. and C. School at Induction Station (6:45)

Medical Detach at Supply Detach. (6:45)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23RD

Baseball—Infantry School League

5th Infantry vs. 14th Infantry at Gowdy (7:30)

3rd STR vs. 1st STR at Stroup (6:30)

Baseball—1st Division League

Division Artillery vs. 14th Infantry at Tiger (6:15)

Huff Wins Trooper

Ping-Pong Tourney

Private William G. Huff, of

Company "I", 7th Battalion, 2nd

Parachute Training Regiment,

Services, won the

annual Ping-Pong tournament

held in Service Club No. 7, Aug-

ust 7, 1944.

After disposing of Private E. M.

Hindler, Company "I", 1st

Lieutenant R. G. Connor, Spe-

cial Service Officer for the area,

announced that because of the re-

sponse and the rapidly shifting

strong to howl over. Private J. M.

Townsend, of the same outfit as

personnel that there would be an-

first for and take top honors as

one's tournament in the near fu-

ture.

The Chicagoan then teamed

with Private James Robertson to

smash out a triumph in the

doubles; thus sharing in all the

honors.

The tournament may draw en-

tries from two regiments despite

the vigorous training schedules.

Prizes consisted of smart identi-

calization bracelets and paratroop

wallets.

ANGLING ANGLES: Recently

returned from a two-year stay in

King's Pond in the Sand Hill

area, the Aleutian Islands is May A.

W. Wermuth, of the 2nd Battalion,

Services, who is now stationed at

Fort Benning. A chat with

this officer revealed that the men

had profited by clean catch-

ing.

ANGLING ANGLES: Recently

returned from a two-year stay in

King's Pond in the Sand Hill

area, the Aleutian Islands is May A.

W. Wermuth, of the 2nd Battalion,

Services, who is now stationed at

Fort Benning. A chat with

this officer revealed that the men

had profited by clean catch-

ing.

ANGLING ANGLES: Recently

returned from a two-year stay in

King's Pond in the Sand Hill

area, the Aleutian Islands is May A.

W. Wermuth, of the 2nd Battalion,

Services, who is now stationed at

Fort Benning. A chat with

this officer revealed that the men

had profited by clean catch-

ing.

ANGLING ANGLES: Recently

returned from a two-year stay in

King's Pond in the Sand Hill

area, the Aleutian Islands is May A.

W. Wermuth, of the 2nd Battalion,

Services, who is now stationed at

Fort Benning. A chat with

this officer revealed that the men

had profited by clean catch-

ing.

ANGLING ANGLES: Recently

returned from a two-year stay in

King's Pond in the Sand Hill

area, the Aleutian Islands is May A.

W. Wermuth, of the 2nd Battalion,

Services, who is now stationed at

Fort Benning. A chat with

this officer revealed that the men

had profited by clean catch-

ing.

ANGLING ANGLES: Recently

returned from a two-year stay in

King's Pond in the Sand Hill

area, the Aleutian Islands is May A.

W. Wermuth, of the 2nd Battalion,

Services, who is now stationed at

Fort Benning. A chat with

this officer revealed that the men

had profited by clean catch-

ing.

ANGLING ANGLES: Recently

returned from a two-year stay in

King's Pond in the Sand Hill

area, the Aleutian Islands is May A.

W. Wermuth, of the 2nd Battalion,

Services, who is now stationed at

Fort Benning. A chat with

this officer revealed that the men

had profited by clean catch-

ing.

ANGLING ANGLES: Recently

returned from a two-year stay in

King's Pond in the Sand Hill

area, the Aleutian Islands is May A.

W. Wermuth, of the 2nd Battalion,

Services, who is now stationed at

Fort Benning. A chat with

this officer revealed that the men

had profited by clean catch-

ing.

ANGLING ANGLES: Recently

returned from a two-year stay in

King's Pond in the Sand Hill

area, the Aleutian Islands is May A.

W. Wermuth, of the 2nd Battalion,

Services, who is now stationed at

Fort Benning. A chat with

this officer revealed that the men

had profited by clean catch-

ing.

ANGLING ANGLES: Recently

returned from a two-year stay in

King's Pond in the Sand Hill

area, the Aleutian Islands is May A.

W. Wermuth, of the 2nd Battalion,

Services, who is now stationed at

Fort Benning. A chat with

this officer revealed that the men

had profited by clean catch-

ing.

ANGLING ANGLES: Recently

returned from a two-year stay in

King's Pond in the Sand Hill

area, the Aleutian Islands is May A.

W. Wermuth, of the 2nd Battalion,

Services, who is now stationed at

Fort Benning. A chat with

this officer revealed that the men

had profited by clean catch-

ing.

ANGLING ANGLES: Recently

returned from a two-year stay in

King's Pond in the Sand Hill

area, the Aleutian Islands is May A.

W. Wermuth, of the 2nd Battalion,

Services, who is now stationed at

Fort Benning. A chat with

this officer revealed that the men

had profited by clean catch-

ing.

ANGLING ANGLES: Recently

returned from a two-year stay in

King's Pond in the Sand Hill

area, the Aleutian Islands is May A.

W. Wermuth, of the 2nd Battalion,

Services, who is now stationed at

Fort Benning. A chat with

this officer revealed that the men

had profited by clean catch-

ing.

ANGLING ANGLES: Recently

returned from a two-year stay in

King's Pond in the Sand Hill

area, the Aleutian Islands is May A.

W. Wermuth, of the 2nd Battalion,

Services, who is now stationed at

Fort Benning. A chat with

this officer revealed that the men</p

Hindu Women Classed With Cattle In Field

BY MAJ. ALVIN C. BELDEN, M.C.

The sexual status of the Hindu woman is no worse than that of our Muhammadian sister. The Institutes of Manu, the great lawgiver of Hinduism, define her position very clearly. The wife is the marital property of the band, and is described with cows, mares, sheep, she-camels, she-goats, and buffalo-cows.

She is not accounted worthy of separate holy rites, fasts and ceremonies in a religion which is compounded of them. All she has to do is literally to worshiply described as "the woman's god." The husband, on the other hand is ennobled "not to love his wife too much" but only to let her know that degree of affection which is necessary. Thelessness of affection must be reserved for brothers and other similar connections.

It redounds to the credit of the Hindu woman that in the face of these demoralizing and degrading limitations she should be affectionate, faithful, cheerful, courageous, obedient, forgiving, long-suffering, and cheerful. In this list of domestic virtues from her own mankind, who praise and imprison her in the same breath. Ironically enough, these were the defense when Miss Mayo's book, "Mother India" was written. The Indian woman came in for so much condemnation and yet one dared say that Miss Mayo had falsified a tragic situation.

A DISTINCTION The women who are immured in harems and haremats are known as *parasakhi*. To me a person who carries a distinction with it. It indicates or infers wealth and respectability, and man's social standing. In his own class, depends a good deal on whether he can afford to keep his wifefolk secluded or not. In some castes, where it is not enforced by custom, there is a tendency to "affect zenana or seclusion." Oddly enough, the women take pride in this doubtful distinction, and occasionally, where, through a reverse of fortune, zenana ladies have been compelled to abandon the purdah to seek a livelihood, it has been regarded as depriving them of their natural rights. The only missionaries we are indebted for the statement that these poor creatures are not unhappy. The stale stock simile "the canary reared in a cage" is quoted and we see that absolute ignorance of what they lose by confinement is a deterrent as far as considering the life a hardship.

"THEY TOIL NOT" We must concede, however, that voluntary idleness, absence of occupation, and want of education are greater factors in the production of mental and social legislation, than mere privation of freedom. The general impression is, that the higher rank of life, the better lady lives a life, at best is a stagnant existence, and dress and attention about most of her time. It is a curious thing that, although she may never be seen in public, and has no opportunities to display her charms, she takes many burdens, and amongst an engrossing interest in her per-

REAL WORK OF ART

It is true that among the wealthier classes the zenana is a royal workshop of art and skill, and of oriental luxuries. But in the less favored ranks the apartments are more often than not squalls, the walls being plastered with cow dung and the ofactory evidence of lack of sanitation everywhere. The zenana room into which the zenana opens is filled with sheds where the cattle are kept. The zenana or cage is a dreary place to pass a lifetime in.

And yet, the zenana is a paradise to these classes which permit no folk freedom, the physical improvement is at once apparent. The Indian woman who is not confined in renounced for her grace; she is supple, elegant and where she is called upon to exercise her physical action.

In the laboring ranks of life, however, powers of endurance are marvels. In the rice-throwing districts, you may detect a woman, bent, hunched, knee deep in the miasma slush, weeding their crops.

Their primitive standards of civilization includes many duties as rice, carrying loads, up and down, and chopping wood. As carriers they are able to bear extraordinary burdens, and amongst the hill women of the Himalayas are

Classification Team Spends Week On Post

personal appearance and an absorption in cosmetology.

The well-known woman authority on Indian life, Mrs. Daphne Bishop of London, says, "Among the Puritan women cosmetics and adornment are the first luxury of garrulous and saris (scarfs) is the first and almost sole form of entertainment of visiting women friends." That life, with such circumstances, becomes demoralizing.

The zenana man is generally, but not always, stout and crippled. From year's end to year's end, a small sun-baked court, in the day, is the only place in which she can obtain any exercise.

And city life has probably often been the flat roof of the house. "No chance of physical development is here and as a result tuberculosis is only too rare. Tuberculosis is very common. To be found to walk any distance is actual proof of physical fitness. Most ladies are carried in palanquins and if compelled to use their own feet have a peculiar shuffling walk which betokens her lack of normal physical development.

Their men, however, are equally restricted and there is no experience so profound, no practicality so pitiful as theirs. At the age of 30, their mental development is less than that of the average 10-year-old child. They cannot read and their observation is limited to their personal boundaries. The outside world is absolutely unknown to them.

REAL WORK OF ART

It is true that among the wealthier classes the zenana is a royal workshop of art and skill, and of oriental luxuries. But in the less favored ranks the apartments are more often than not squalls, the walls being plastered with cow dung and the ofactory evidence of lack of sanitation everywhere. The zenana room into which the zenana opens is filled with sheds where the cattle are kept. The zenana or cage is a dreary place to pass a lifetime in.

And yet, the zenana is a paradise to these classes which permit no folk freedom, the physical improvement is at once apparent. The Indian woman who is not confined in renounced for her grace; she is supple, elegant and where she is called upon to exercise her physical action.

In the laboring ranks of life, however, powers of endurance are marvels. In the rice-throwing districts, you may detect a woman, bent, hunched, knee deep in the miasma slush, weeding their crops.

Their primitive standards of civilization includes many duties as rice, carrying loads, up and down, and chopping wood. As carriers they are able to bear extraordinary burdens, and amongst the hill women of the Himalayas are

Nazi Slug Cuts Tunisian Campaign Short For Pfc.

221st AGF Band Plans 2d Concert For Wednesday

Advancing up a German-held hill at El Guettar, Tunisia, Private First Class Max Umanski could hear the "Brrr-rrr-rrr" of the enemy machine guns corresponding to the size to our caliber .30s. And the machine, possibly a Nazi-type tommy gun.

A slug from the latter weapon clipped him in the right leg. That was the end of the North African campaign for Pfc. Umanski, the newest member of The Infantry School's 1st Student Training Regiment.

Before he was wounded, in April, Umanski, a scout of Company K, 47th Infantry, had fought with the 9th Division in Morocco and Tunisia. After El Guettar, he landed in Sicily with his unit.

Umanski was wounded on Oct. 18, 1942, in Sicily, February 1944.

On January 9, 1942, Umanski and Company K were aboard an American destroyer off Safi, south of Casablanca on the Atlantic coast of Morocco. Another destroyer, bearing a rifle company steamed behind them.

Both destroyers ran up on the beach and their soldier-passenger swarmed over their sides as long months of amphibious training under Marine instructors had taught them. They headed for the ancient fortress which looks down on Safi harbor. Gun defenders blocked the beach.

DEFENDERS SILENCED

The Goums, French native troops, were here but poorly armed. They fired rifles and threw grenades at the advancing 47th Infantry, but it didn't last long for the toughened Americans, supported by heavy weapons and automatic machine guns, to an annual quota of approximately 70,000. He displayed great executive ability in organizing and developing the personnel needed and in directing their efforts along the lines of maximum efficiency. He succeeded in preserving maximum flexibility in the large and intricate operating machinery. His efforts contributed materially to a successful expansion of the Infantry School and to the maintenance of the efficiency of its instruction during this rapid expansion.

Colonel McKee left the Operations Office to command the 300th upon its activation.

ASF BPR Chief Dies In Crash With Admiral Cecil

The 4th Battalion, STU, Reapportionment Section, next Sunday at the Air Chapel in the Battalion area (in rear of Chaplain's office building No. T-63) at 10:30 o'clock.

W.E. Chapman C.H. Pierson and others.

ARMY AIR FORCE IS STRESSING SAFETY

Accidents of all kinds in the Army Air Force have been reduced 29 per cent in the first five months of 1944, as compared to the same period in 1943. Accidents in training have been reduced 25 per cent, and there has been a reduction of 37.5 per cent in fatal accidents. The final resident rate of training has been reduced 40 per cent. There has also been a reduction of 23.5 per cent in wrecks of aircraft.

People are cocksure when they are not sure. They are cocked, you might say, but not aimed.

The public and other units are cordially invited to join in the

The purpose of this service is to awaken a sense of need of Christian fellowship among both military and civilian personnel in the area.

12th Street STUDIO

Phone 2-3552 Columbus, Georgia

— NO APPOINTMENT NECESSARY —

AIR CONDITIONED

12th Street STUDIO

Phone 2-3552 Columbus, Georgia

— CURSE OF THE CAT PEOPLE —

Sun. & Mon. RITA HAYWORTH

Tues. & Wed. ERROL FLYNN

— UNCERTAIN GLORY —

Sun. & Mon. JAMES CAGNEY

Tues. & Wed. RED SKELTON

— DUBARRY WAS A LADY —

— COWBOY AND THE SENORITA —

Sun. & Mon. ROY ROGERS

— LADY COURAGEOUS —

Saturday Only

— SPENCER TRACY —

Sun. & Mon. SIMONE SIMON

— IT HAPPENED TOMORROW —

Sun. & Mon. RODEO YOUNG

— SPRINGER —

Sun. & Mon. LADY COURAGEOUS

— COWBOY AND THE SENORITA —

Sun. & Mon. JAMES CAGNEY

— DUBARRY WAS A LADY —

Sun. & Mon. ROY ROGERS

— LADY COURAGEOUS —

Sun. & Mon. SPENCER TRACY

— IT HAPPENED TOMORROW —

Sun. & Mon. RODEO YOUNG

— SPRINGER —

Sun. & Mon. LADY COURAGEOUS

— COWBOY AND THE SENORITA —

Sun. & Mon. JAMES CAGNEY

— DUBARRY WAS A LADY —

Sun. & Mon. ROY ROGERS

— LADY COURAGEOUS —

Sun. & Mon. SPENCER TRACY

— IT HAPPENED TOMORROW —

Sun. & Mon. RODEO YOUNG

— SPRINGER —

Sun. & Mon. LADY COURAGEOUS

— COWBOY AND THE SENORITA —

Sun. & Mon. JAMES CAGNEY

— DUBARRY WAS A LADY —

Sun. & Mon. ROY ROGERS

— LADY COURAGEOUS —

Sun. & Mon. SPENCER TRACY

— IT HAPPENED TOMORROW —

Sun. & Mon. RODEO YOUNG

— SPRINGER —

Sun. & Mon. LADY COURAGEOUS

— COWBOY AND THE SENORITA —

Sun. & Mon. JAMES CAGNEY

— DUBARRY WAS A LADY —

Sun. & Mon. ROY ROGERS

— LADY COURAGEOUS —

Sun. & Mon. SPENCER TRACY

— IT HAPPENED TOMORROW —

Sun. & Mon. RODEO YOUNG

— SPRINGER —

Sun. & Mon. LADY COURAGEOUS

— COWBOY AND THE SENORITA —

Sun. & Mon. JAMES CAGNEY

— DUBARRY WAS A LADY —

Sun. & Mon. ROY ROGERS

— LADY COURAGEOUS —

Sun. & Mon. SPENCER TRACY

— IT HAPPENED TOMORROW —

Sun. & Mon. RODEO YOUNG

— SPRINGER —

Sun. & Mon. LADY COURAGEOUS

— COWBOY AND THE SENORITA —

Sun. & Mon. JAMES CAGNEY

— DUBARRY WAS A LADY —

Sun. & Mon. ROY ROGERS

— LADY COURAGEOUS —

Sun. & Mon. SPENCER TRACY

— IT HAPPENED TOMORROW —

Sun. & Mon. RODEO YOUNG

— SPRINGER —

Sun. & Mon. LADY COURAGEOUS

— COWBOY AND THE SENORITA —

Sun. & Mon. JAMES CAGNEY

— DUBARRY WAS A LADY —

Sun. & Mon. ROY ROGERS

— LADY COURAGEOUS —

Sun. & Mon. SPENCER TRACY

— IT HAPPENED TOMORROW —

Sun. & Mon. RODEO YOUNG

— SPRINGER —

Sun. & Mon. LADY COURAGEOUS

— COWBOY AND THE SENORITA —

Sun. & Mon. JAMES CAGNEY

— DUBARRY WAS A LADY —

Sun. & Mon. ROY ROGERS

— LADY COURAGEOUS —

Sun. & Mon. SPENCER TRACY

— IT HAPPENED TOMORROW —

Sun. & Mon. RODEO YOUNG

— SPRINGER —

Sun. & Mon. LADY COURAGEOUS

— COWBOY AND THE SENORITA —

Sun. & Mon. JAMES CAGNEY

— DUBARRY WAS A LADY —

Sun. & Mon. ROY ROGERS

— LADY COURAGEOUS —

Sun. & Mon. SPENCER TRACY

— IT HAPPENED TOMORROW —

Sun. & Mon. RODEO YOUNG

— SPRINGER —

Sun. & Mon. LADY COURAGEOUS

— COWBOY AND THE SENORITA —

Sun. & Mon. JAMES CAGNEY

— DUBARRY WAS A LADY —

Sun. & Mon. ROY ROGERS

— LADY COURAGEOUS —

Sun. & Mon. SPENCER TRACY

— IT HAPPENED TOMORROW —

Sun. & Mon. RODEO YOUNG

— SPRINGER —

Sun. & Mon. LADY COURAGEOUS

— COWBOY AND THE SENORITA —

Sun. & Mon. JAMES CAGNEY

— DUBARRY WAS A LADY —

Sun. & Mon. ROY ROGERS

— LADY COURAGEOUS —

Sun. & Mon. SPENCER TRACY

— IT HAPPENED TOMORROW —

Sun. & Mon. RODEO YOUNG

— SPRINGER —

Sun. & Mon. LADY COURAGEOUS

— COWBOY AND THE SENORITA —

Sun. & Mon. JAMES CAGNEY

— DUBARRY WAS A LADY —

Sun. & Mon. ROY ROGERS